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DEUTSCHLAND**



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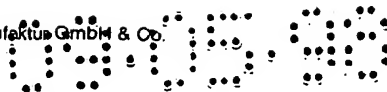
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⑤④ Hygienischer Produktschutz

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Hygienischer Produktschutz

Die Erfindung betrifft einen hygienischen Produktschutz.

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Unter einem hygienischen Produktschutz werden Kopfbedeckungen wie Haar-
netze oder auch Bartbinden verstanden. Diese dienen insbesondere in der Le-
bensmittelindustrie dazu, die hergestellten Produkte vor Verunreinigungen zu
bewahren. Hierbei sind sehr hohe Auflagen zu erfüllen. Es dürfen jedoch eben-
falls keine Verunreinigungen der Produkte durch andere Gegenstände, welche
10 in die Produkte gelangen können, auftreten. Zu denken ist hierbei an
metallische Gegenstände, aber auch an die Kopfbedeckungen in Form von
Hauben oder Haarnetzen und auch an Bartbinden oder ähnliche Gegenstände.
Um Sabotagen vorzubeugen, sind im Bereich von Abfüllanlagen z.B. Metall-
detektoren vorgesehen, welche insbesondere auf scharfe Klingen, Nägel, Reis-
15 zwecken, Drähte und andere metallische Gegenstände ansprechen, welche zu
Verletzungen der Verbraucher führen könnten, und mit denen der Lebensmittel-
hersteller erpreßt werden kann.

20 In der älteren nicht vorveröffentlichten deutschen Patentanmeldung
198 01 577.1 ist der Vorschlag gemacht worden, bevorzugt einen metallischen,
metallbeschichteten oder metallisierten Faden oder Kohlefaden in das textile
Gewebe des Produktschutzes einzuweben oder anders einzubringen.

25 Dieser ausgezeichnet funktionierende Vorschlag ist allerdings nicht für alle
Anwendungsfälle realisierbar. Bei Vliesstoffen, also Textilverbundsstoffen, die
nicht durch eine Gewebefindung oder Maschenbildung, sondern durch
Verschlingung und/oder kohäsive und/oder adhäsive Verbindung von
Textilfasern hergestellt werden (sogenannte "nonwoven materials"), ist das
30 Einbringen relativ schwierig und hat auch den Nachteil, daß die Dichte, mit der
die detektierbaren Fäden beieinanderliegen, nicht absolut definiert ist, also bei
einem Produktschutz aus dem gleichen Material statistisch höher oder niedriger
als bei dem nächsten sein kann.

The claims defining the invention are as follows:-

Claim 1. A solution proofed hood for fitting to subject for treatment of hair by suitable solutions, providing protection to subject and/or treatment operator. Said hood having ducts to facilitate movement of said solutions over or through said hair. Said ducts may be fitted with said valves to control said solutions or fluids.

Claim 2. Preferably the said hood would be regulated by automatic means, viz. time and/or temperature controls, but in simplified form the said hood would be fitted with ducts for attachment direct to supply of said solution or fluid.

Claim 3. The said hood having means of attachment to subject by suction, tension or adjustable bands.

Dated this 10th day of May 1977

GEORGE EDWARD NEVARD.

The said fitting or hood (Fig 10) would have a solution inlet(s)(fig 11) terminating with a supply adaptor(s) (fig 12) which would be a single or plural entry dependant upon control.

Correspondingly an outlet(s) (fig 13) would be provided, said

5 outlet(s) being controlled by discharge valve(s) (fig 14). The said hood (fig 10) is fitted to head of subject by adjustable fixing (fig 15), being by suction or tension.

In use the hood (fig 10) is placed upon the head of the subject for treatment of the hair, and protects the eyes, nose,
10 and mouth etc. of said subject from any injurious solutions that may be used.

Whilst primarily designed for hairdressing salons by using automatic controls, the said hood (fig 10) can be simplified to a form to make it usable in any household by people of all ages,
15 being produced in various sizes.

Although the above has been given by way of illustrative example, it will of course be realised that many modifications of constructional detail and design may be made to the above described embodiment by persons skilled in the art without departing from
20 the broad scope and ambit of the invention as is herein set forth.

Dated this 10th day of May 1977.

GEORGE EDWARD NEVARD.

This invention relates to an automatic and/or manual application of temperature controlled solution for hair treatment and in particular relates to a ducted hood which injects the solution on to the subject matter and expels the waste materials.

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At present the system used is by control of solutions by hand or hand sprays held adjacent to the subject, discharging the required solution. Whilst this provides a satisfactory means of application, its operation becomes tedious and time consuming. This is particularly so in hairdressing salons. It is thus the object of this invention to provide a means of applying such treatment, which will prove reliable and efficient in operation and which will overcome the above disadvantages. Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter become apparent.

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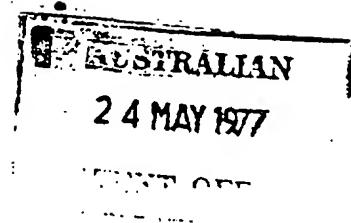
With the foregoing and other objects in view this invention resides broadly in the provision of a solution proofed having inlet and outlet ducts, said ducts to provide for easy flow of said solutions. The said hood having an adjustable fixing to headpiece by suction or tension.

20

Preferably the hood is associated with a timing device, solution temperature control, and/or mixing valve.

25

In order that the invention may be more readily understood and be put into practical effect, reference will now be made to the accompanying drawing which illustrates one form of the invention and wherein there is shown a hair treatment fitting, being the main body of the invention.



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FORM 10.

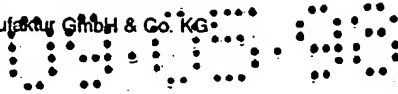
AUSTRALIA

Patents Act 1952-1969.

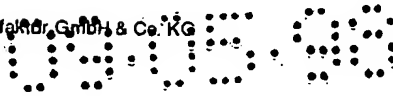
COMPLETE SPECIFICATION FOR THE INVENTION ENTITLED :-

"CONTROLLED HAIR TREATMENT HOOD".

This invention is described in the following statement:-



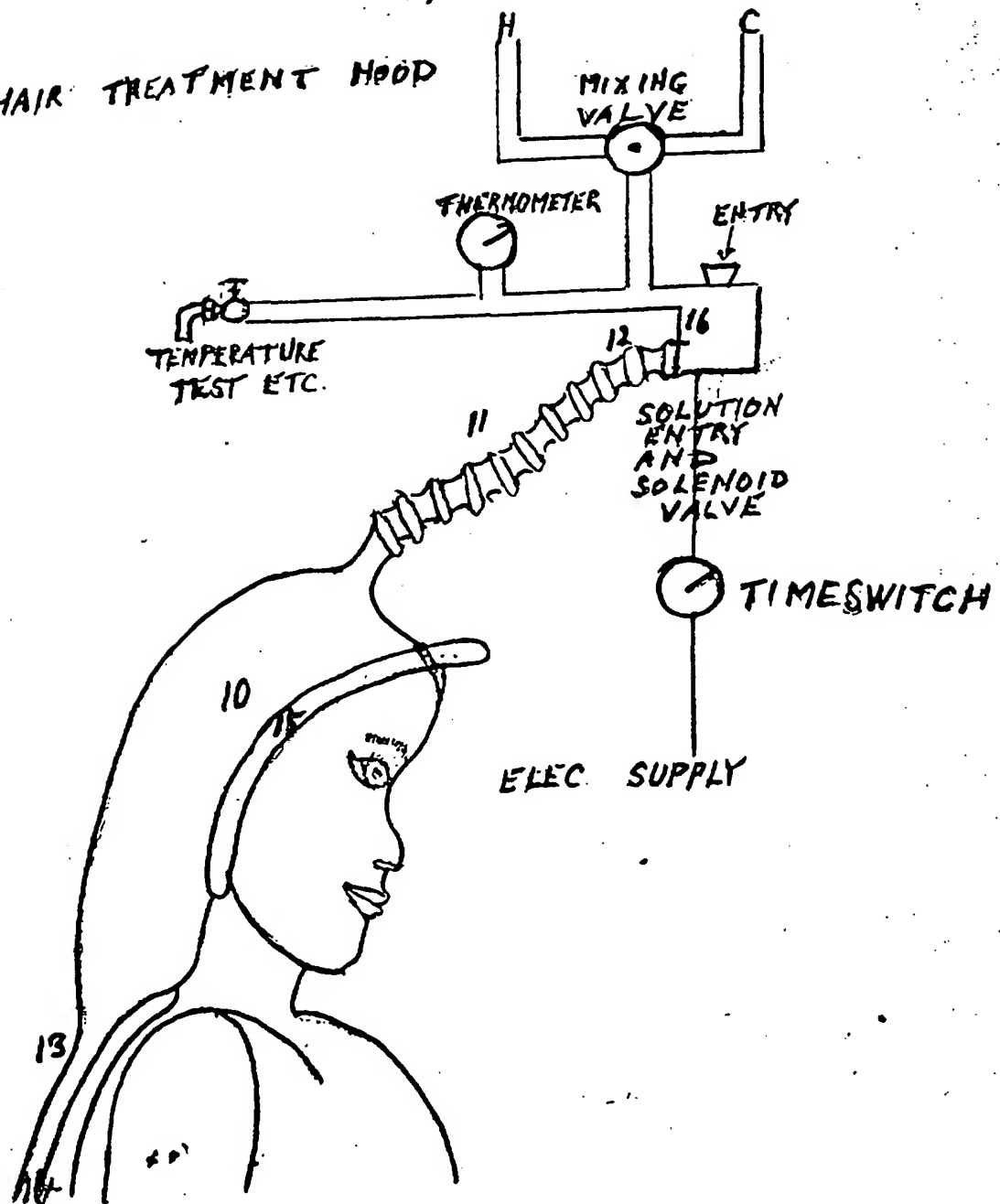
1. Hygienischer Produktschutz,
dadurch gekennzeichnet,
 - 5 daß der Produktschutz ein oder mehrere detektierbare Mittel (33) aufweist,
daß die Mittel metallisch, metallbeschichtet oder metallisiert sind,
daß die Mittel (33) in einen oder mehrere verdickte Bereiche (32) des
Produktschutzes eingefügt sind, und
daß die Mittel (33) einen Durchmesser bzw. bei länglichen Mitteln eine Dicke
10 besitzen, die kleiner als die Breite der verdickten Bereich ist.
2. Hygienischer Produktschutz nach Anspruch 1,
dadurch gekennzeichnet,
 - 15 daß der verdickte Bereich (32) der Randsaum oder die Rundnaht des
Produktschutzes ist.
3. Produktschutz nach Anspruch 1 oder 2,
dadurch gekennzeichnet,
 - 20 daß das Mittel (33) eine Ringöse, Zierniete, Klammer bzw. ein Clip ist.
4. Produktschutz nach Anspruch 2,
dadurch gekennzeichnet,
 - 25 daß die Klammer bzw. der Clip mit der Längsrichtung parallel bzw. längs zur
Naht in die Naht eingeklammert ist.
5. Produktschutz nach Anspruch 3 oder 4,
dadurch gekennzeichnet,
 - 30 daß die Klammer bzw. der Clip mit den offenen Enden (35, 36) der Klammer
nach außen angeordnet ist.



6. Produktschutz nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche,
dadurch gekennzeichnet,
daß der Produktschutz ein Bekleidungsstück für Kopf, Gesicht und/oder
Hände ist.

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CONTROLLED HAIR TREATMENT HOOD



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Fig.1

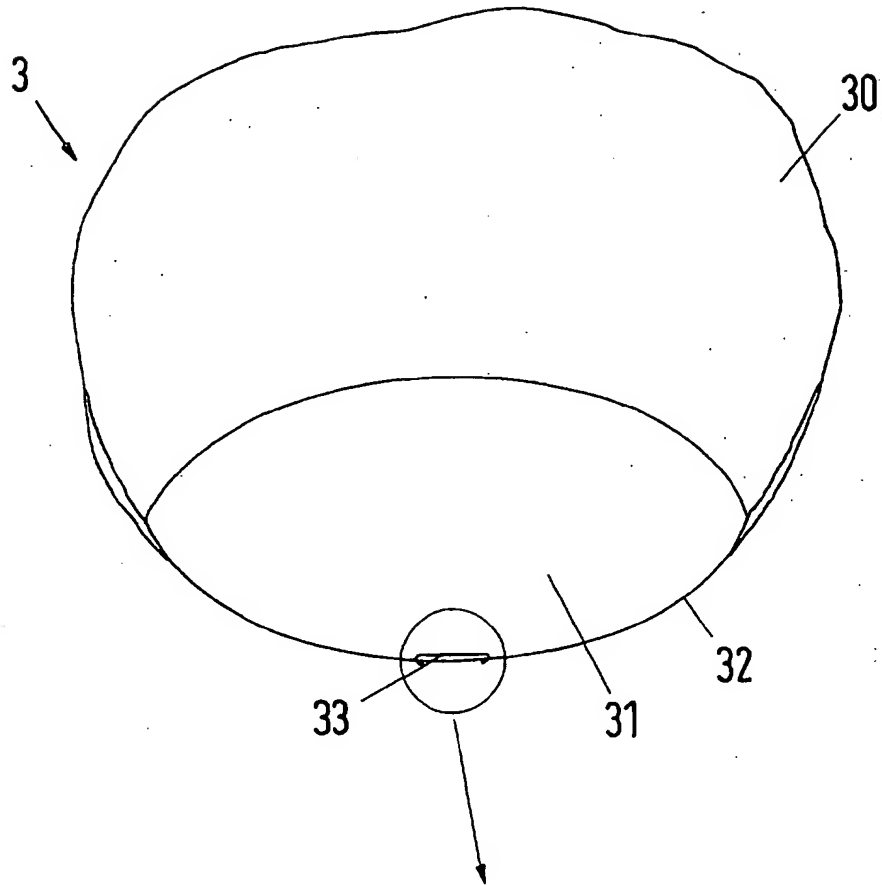
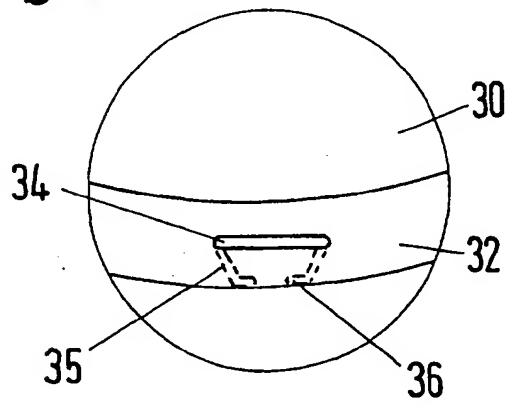


Fig. 2



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GERMAN PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

(12) UTILITY MODEL PATENT

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(54) HYGIENIC PRODUCT PROTECTION

Solida Textil- und Netzwarenmanufaktur GmbH & Co.

4705 E/my

May 5, 1998 - Specification

HYGIENIC PRODUCT PROTECTION

The invention concerns a hygienic product protection.

Hygienic product protection is understood to be head coverings such as hairnets or beard covers. They are used in the foodstuffs industry to protect the products produced against impurities. Very high conditions are to be met here. However, no impurities of the products may occur due to other objects that could get into the products. We refer here to metallic objects, but also to the head coverings in the form of bonnets or hairnets and also beard covers or similar objects. To prevent sabotage, metal detectors are provided in the area of filling facilities, which respond to sharp blades, nails, thumbtacks, wires and other metallic objects that could result in injury to the consumer and with which the food manufacturer can be sued.

In the older, not previously published German patent application 198 01 577.1 it was proposed to weave or otherwise introduce preferably a metallic, metal-coated or metallized thread or carbon fiber into the textile fabric of product protection.

This excellent proposal cannot however be actualized for all application cases. In the case of fleece materials, i.e., textile composites, that are not produced by fabric binding or mesh formation, but by interlacing and/or cohesive and/or adhesive joining of the textile fibers (the so-called "nonwoven materials"), the introduction is relatively difficult and also presents the shortcoming that the density with which the detectable threads lie alongside each other is not absolutely defined, i.e., can be statistically higher or lower in a product protection of the same material than in the adjacent one.

In the older above German patent application an insertion as or with the marginal threads or the elastic pull is therefore proposed for these cases in particular, with which the product protection, generally as a head or hair bonnet, is held on the head. This also works, but not optimally and cost-favorably in all cases because the metallic coatings occasionally react sensitively to the threading in.

The invention has the purpose of offering another possibility to be able to establish the hygienic product protection article that falls inadvertently or intentionally into the product during the production and packaging process in order to stop production in this area and be able to prevent a contamination or sabotage.

The problem is solved by a hygienic product protection that has one or more detectable agents in which the agents are metallic, metal-coated or metallized, the agents are inserted in a thickened region of the product protection, and the agents have a diameter or in elongated agents a thickness that is less than the width of the thickened area. Further embodiments of the invention are defined in the dependent claims.

A hygienic product protection is thus offered, one that can be produced by a conventional process and is only a few pennys more expensive than a conventional known product protection. However, the

advantage lies in the fact that a product protection that has fallen into the product produced during the food production can be recognized by the metal detectors already in place and the entire production can accordingly be stopped. It is thus no longer possible for a hairnet to get into a can of soup inadvertently (or intentionally). Furthermore, such a hairnet is recognized directly by the metal detector, especially through field disturbance testing because metallic, metal-coated or metallized agents are particularly preferably integrated into it.

The problem underlying the invention is preferably solved in that an annular loop, a clamp or a clip is clamped in a thickened region, especially in or in the vicinity of the edge seam or in the round seam in hairnets. Alternatively, the clamp can be inserted into the knots at the ends, as currently used, in the region of the edge seam. The hygienic product protection has multiple advantages. On the one hand, the annular loops, metal clamps and clips are very cost-favorable, especially because thin and light loops or clamps are particularly preferably used. On the other hand, they are inconspicuous for the wearer of the hairnet because they cannot hook in the hair, especially if annular loops are used or if the open ends of the clamps are directed outward. Furthermore, the said metallized elements do not press on the scalp nor can they result in allergies or scalp injuries in sensitive persons.

The massive metal clamps previously conventional for fastening have been discarded as obsolete technology for several years and there has generally been a switch to better solutions in the form of knots. The annular loops, clamps and clips used according to the invention have nothing in common with these metal clamps; the clasps do not serve to hold the net together nor do they have a carrying function. Their purpose is exclusively the detectability of the product protection and they can do this completely unnoticed by the wearer and without burdening him or her, especially if they are particularly small and light.

Through an arrangement along or parallel to the longitudinal direction of the edge seam or the round or edge seam, they go completely into it, since they are thinner than the width of the seam.

There are many suitable methods and devices for the insertion, i.e., the clamping or clinching of the clips and clamps or loops and rivets, with which such elements are used for closing the packages.

Alternatively to the clamps, other fine mechanisms also come into consideration, e.g., those that can be inserted into the seam by the snap fastener principle, or those that have structural parts similar to unclosed, elastically bendable rings.

Implementation examples are described in the following with reference to the drawings for a better elucidation of the invention.

Figure 1 shows a perspective view with detailed view of a bonnet according to the invention.

Figure 2 shows a schematic representation of a clip used in an enlarged section from Figure 1.

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a bonnet as hygienic product protection. The bonnet is made of a fleece material 30. It has an opening 31 for the head and hair region of the wearer, the opening 31 of which is surrounded by a round bead 32. This round bead 32 is shown enlarged in the detail view in Figure 2. It should thus be manifested how a detectable clip 33 is inserted into the round bead 32 of the bonnet 3.

It can be seen that the clip 33 with its elongated middle section 34 is located on the inside of the fleece material, along the round bead 32. The two open outer ends 35, 36 of the clip 33 project through the round bead 32 or into it and are clamped there and prevent its falling out.

The diameter or the thickness of the clip 33 is small relative to the width of the round bead 32.

The provision of a detectable clip in a hygienic product protection according to the invention can also be used, e.g., for beard binding or any other hygienic production protection article. The arrangement possibilities of the detectable clip then essentially correspond to the arrangement possibilities that are exemplified in Figures 1 and 2.

Instead of the clips 33 from the implementation examples, annular loops or ornamental rivets or other metallic elements can also be used. They can be inserted into the edge seam or other thickened areas instead of into the round bead.

LIST OF REFERENCE NUMBERS

- 3 Bonnet
- 30 Fleece material
- 31 Opening
- 32 Round bead
- 33 Clip
- 34 Middle section
- 35 End
- 36 End

PATENT CLAIMS

1. Hygienic product protection, characterized in that the product protection has one or more detectable agents (33), that the agents are metallic, metal-coated or metallized, that the agents (33) are inserted into one or more thickened areas (32) of the production protection, and that the agents (33) have a diameter or in the case of elongated agents a thickness that is smaller than the width of the thickened region.

2. Hygienic product protection according to claim 1, characterized in that the thickened region (32) is the edge seam or the round bead of the product protection.

3. Product protection according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the agent (33) is an annular loop, ornamental rivet, clamp or a clip.

4. Product protection according to claim 2, characterized in that the clamp or the clip is clamped into the bead with the longitudinal direction parallel to or along the bead.

5. Product protection according to claim 3 or 4, characterized in that the clamp or the clip is arranged with the open ends (35, 36) of the clamp facing outward.

6. Product protection according to one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the product protection is an article of clothing for the head, face and/or hands.

Fig.1

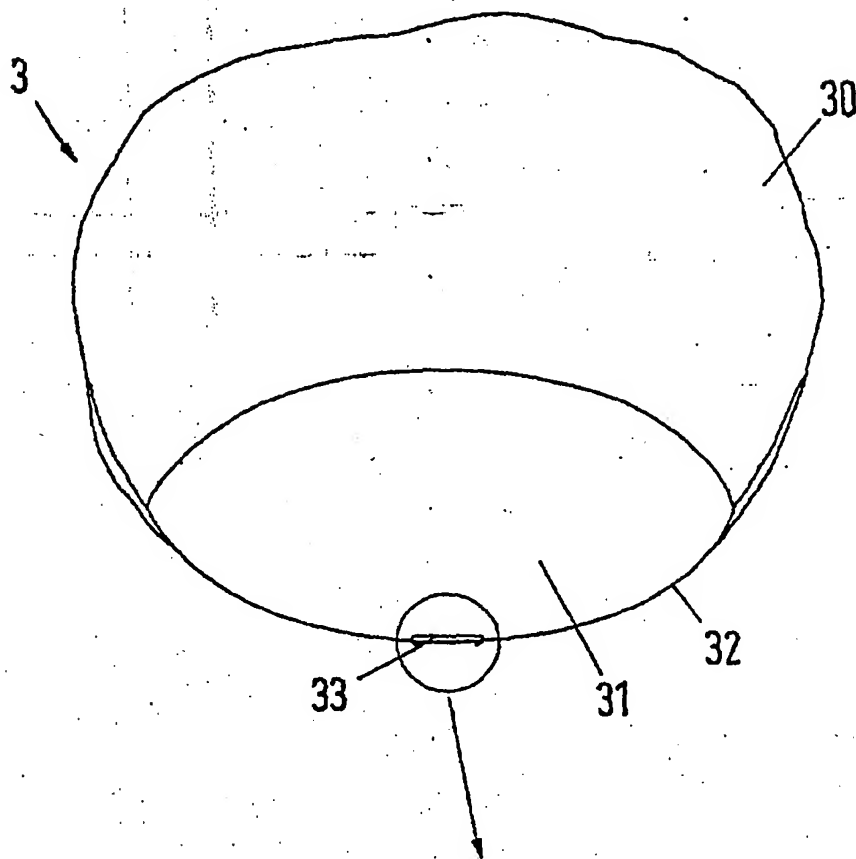


Fig. 2

